

torrent of rain which is seldom exceeded in force or quantity. The down-pour continued with but little cessation until 3:55 A. M. the following day, during which time 3.30 inches of rain fell. No hail accompanied the storm and the temperature averaged 72°. The storm was evidently more severe in certain sections of the city, as the Superintendents of some of the parks and cemeteries have communicated that the destruction of Sparrows was not noticeably large. The daily papers reported that two thousand were gathered and buried by the school children in the vicinity of West 60th and Ada Streets. Of this I have no authentic record, but I am much indebted to Mr. Luther E. Wyman for an account of his personal observations which were made the morning following the storm. Mr. Wyman writes:

“An unusual disaster to bird life came in the form of the terrific storm that visited Chicago and vicinity on the night of Aug. 11th. On the following morning residents of the West and South sides, where the storm was most severe, reported great numbers of dead sparrows on walks and pavements. In the vicinity of 64th Street and Harvard Avenue the destruction was so severe that an observer states there were not enough sparrows left on the following night ‘to make a cheep.’

“My own observations were confined to Garfield Park, where they roost in great numbers. Here I found them dotting the grass under the trees, but massed around the trunks of the larger trees, though many lay even under such dense-growing shrubs as the lilac. The majority, however, were found within eighteen inches of the tree trunks, most numerous on the side away from the wind, and of these probably ninety per cent. lay with heads toward the trees, as though when beaten from the branches by the rain they had instinctively fluttered toward the trunk, or had hopped toward it in the grass, only to be actually drowned by the incessant down-pour. The area I examined would cover probably less than a third of a city block, yet I found upward of a thousand birds, all sparrows but one,—a young robin. A Yellow Warbler, however, that has haunted this section all summer, escaped the storm, as evidenced by his cheerful song.”—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago*, ‘U.

**Swainson's Warbler and Chuck-will's-widow Breeding North of James River, Virginia.**—On the 31st of May, 1908, I found the nest and three eggs of the Swainson's Warbler (*Helinaia swainsonii*) in Warwick Co., Virginia. The location was about thirty feet from the head of a mill pond, in some second growth bushes in a clearing in woods. The nest was placed between two upright main branches of the bush, about 5½ feet above the ground, and composed of dry birch leaves, fine weed stems and seed tops, lined with very fine rootlets and straws. Both birds were very tame and kept up a constant chipping while the nest and eggs were being securely packed away. Visiting this locality again two weeks later in hopes to find that a second attempt at breeding had been made, I was not disappointed by finding a new nest similarly located not far

distant from where the first one was found, and composed of the same materials. Both birds were very attentive, and while I was very careful not to touch the nest when looking into it, a week later on visiting the spot, I found the nest deserted. The eggs in the first case were quite fresh. Although this place and similar localities have been worked almost yearly, for the last fifteen or eighteen years, this is the first instance of the birds' breeding in this section of the State that has come to my knowledge.

On May 23, 1908, my father, H. B. Bailey, found on my place in Warwick Co., Virginia, a set of two eggs of Chuck-will's-widow. As this was not far from the house, he secured a gun and shot the female, which was in fair plumage, notwithstanding the eggs were heavily incubated. The eggs were deposited on the bare ground in woods that had been previously burnt over. This is the first time we have ever secured positive proof of this bird breeding in this locality, and I believe this case, as that of the Swainson's Warbler, are first records for these birds breeding north of James River.—H. H. BAILEY, *Newport News, Va.*

**Bachman's Warbler in Camden Co. and Breeding in Chatham Co., Georgia.**—As anything in reference to Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*) is of interest, I will say that I have at last found it here (as a migrant) and taken three specimens. About noon on August 14, 1908, I took an immature male and an immature female feeding about 15 to 20 feet up in a thicket of young oaks. They were in company with Carolina Chickadees, Blue-gray Gnatcatchers and Parula Warblers. The next day I took a mature female about the same place, and in the same company with the addition of Yellow-throated and Prairie Warblers and Painted Buntings.

On June 21, 1908, Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol, Jr., of Savannah, found a nest containing one egg in Chatham County. On the 24th he returned and found that the nest contained three eggs, but he did not see the bird. Prof. W. J. Hoxie, who was with him, however, both saw and heard the bird and took it to be Bachman's Warbler. I have compared these eggs with eggs of Swainson's Warbler and found them not only much smaller but with a gloss never seen on the latter. The nest was placed in a cane about two feet from the ground in a swamp, and was composed of sweet-gum leaves, fine grass, etc., lined with dead Spanish moss. Both nest and eggs are now in Mr. Rossignol's collection.—ISAAC F. ARNOW, *St. Marys, Ga.*

**Cape May Warbler in Camden County, Ga.**—The Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) is found here both as a spring and fall migrant but is always rare. The spring migrants pass through about the middle of April (specimens taken this spring, 1 ♂, April 17, 1 ♀, April 18), while the only fall records I have were unusually late in comparison with records from other points in Georgia and Florida. These were two birds taken on Oct. 31, 1905—one mature and one immature female.—ISAAC F. ARNOW, *St. Marys, Ga.*